THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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April 13, 1946

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

AN EDITORIAL

Confucius' Tomb

By Edward Rohrbough

Patent Law Necessary

By Herbert Leopold

Army Trains Doctors

By Chang Chi-Chung

CHINA'S UNIVERSITIES

AN EDITORIAL

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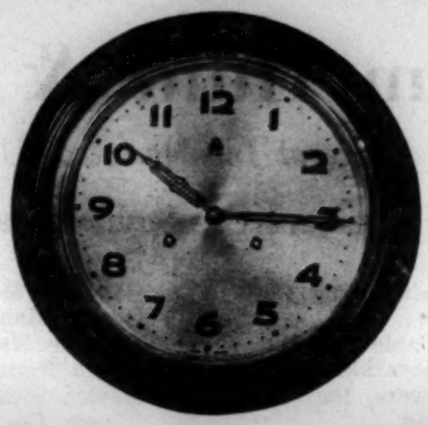

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Thieves And Robbers

To The Editor:

Having read the letter, under the heading of "Thieves and Robbers," appearing in your March 23rd issue, I don't agree with what its writer, Mr. Frederick K. C. T'ung, opined. In order to reach the truth, I would raise the following points with you and your readers, especially Mr. T'ung.

Soviet Russia heroically beat down Hitlerite Germany in the last world war with her mighty allies. The causes contributing to her victory are rather complicated, which will make many historians argue for years. But, undoubtedly, the strong determination of the Soviet people to safeguard their country and their fruits of labor, as well as the brilliant leadership of Josef Stalin, jointly constituted the main causes for her unprecedented victory.

Although the substantial Anglo-American assistance played an important role in her later stage of offensive war, and contributed very much towards the final victory, yet, evidently, their assistance was by no means the decisive factor. Understanding that their own people, when properly guided and trained, were sufficient to defeat Germany, Soviet Russia never intended to rely upon any outside assistance. Similarly, nine years ago, when we started to fight, we didn't know when foreign assistance would come and we relied mainly upon the grim determination of our people and the brilliant leadership of the Kuomintang and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, rather than on Anglo-American assistance.

But Mr. T'ung said in his letter that the Lend-Lease supplies saved Soviet Russia from Hitler's iron heel and the late American President Roosevelt made the Soviet Union strong. His conclusion is false and absurd, apparently ignoring the part played by the heroic Soviet people and their brilliant leader. According to Mr. T'ung, the analogy is that Lend-Lease saved us from the Jap's iron heel and the Anglo-Americans made us win the war. Apparently, Mr. T'ung neglected the part the Chinese people, Kuomintang and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek played in the war. Mr. T'ung's opinion does not correspond with the facts and so is false.

As to Soviet Russia's removing industrial equipment from Manchuria, I would like to venture the following opinion. Soviet Russia delayed withdrawing her troops from Manchuria and removed most of the industrial equipment simply due to her conviction that some Chinese officials have been more or less influenced by some foreign powers, Manchuria may be used by some powers as a military foothold to endanger her safety in the future. Had the Chinese been democratic and not influenced by any power, Soviet Russia certainly need not fear Manchuria's being turned into an anti-Soviet base in the future, and, naturally, the removal of the industrial equipments from Manchuria would not have occurred. Viewed in this light, it is only ourselves that we have to blame.

As to the complicated political situation, if we fail to consider a little more thoroughly, and overlook some points, we are apt to be misled by temporary phenomena, and thereby come to false conclusions. I write this letter merely in order to draw public attention to this problem, which is so closely related to our national interest.

C. K. TSAI.

Shanghai,
March 28, 1946.

World Peace

To The Editor:

So much has been written *pro* and *contra* the Soviet viewpoint these post-War days that, in connection with the Russian complaint against the presence of British troops in Greece, I should like to have you print, for the consideration of your many readers, what I consider a typically sane American view. I heard and was tremendously impressed by this broadcast of Elmer Davis, noted American Broadcasting Company commentator, and wished at the time, three weeks ago, that I could get a verbatim copy of his review that I might read and re-read his commentary. I have now come into possession of a written record of his commentary, which, I suggest, would make really interesting reading for many in China.

After reviewing the UNO Security Council's efforts to reach an agreement to dispose of the Soviet complaint and apropos of the contention that good relations and mutual confidence between Russia and the United States must be the cornerstone of world security, Mr. Davis says:—

Of course I know that. I should think that *almost* everybody in the United States knows it; I only wish the Russians knew it as well as we do. No doubt many, if not most, of them do know it in general; but they have little influence on the actions of their own government; nor, since all they know about what is going on in the world comes from that government, have they any idea how some

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PUBLISHED AT 160 CHUNG CHENG ROAD (EASTERN), SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, U.S.A. REGISTERED AT THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION WITH SPECIAL MARKS PRIVILEGES IN CHINA.

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of the actions of their government arouse suspicion in other nations. It takes two to create confidence. We have done some things—I shall discuss them presently—that have made the Russians suspicious; but the Russians have done more things, and more serious things, that have made other nations wonder just what they are up to. Removal of those suspicions and the restoration of confidence is the most important task in international relations today. But *we* can't do it all.

At present the Russians are doing nothing that threatens to conflict with the *immediate* interests of the United States; their political and propaganda pressures are all directed against England. Russia is strongly opposed to the creation of a western European bloc of democratic states, which would naturally cluster around England; at the same time Russia is creating a bloc of eastern European states, some—though not all—of them effectively dominated by the Communist minority, which cluster around Russia. The Russians want this for their own security—a perfectly legitimate objective; but it is hard to see who could threaten their security now. The Russians met and broke the larger part of the German army, the most powerful army the world had ever seen; no other power or combination of powers in Europe could present them with another danger like that. The Russians have effectively dominated the Balkans and now Mr. Vishinsky seems to be trying to maneuver the British out of Greece.

And at the same time the Russians talk about wanting trusteeship over the former Italian dominions in Africa—Tripolitania on the Mediterranean, or Eritrea on the Red Sea. The United Nations organization might decide to make any one of several dispositions of those territories; a good deal could be said for returning their administration to a democratic and demilitarized Italy. But to entrust them to the Russians would put Russia right across the British life line to the East—something which no British government, whether Conservative or Socialist, could contemplate without alarm. To have a strong military power in a position where it could, at will, interrupt communication not only between Britain and India, but between Britain and Australia and New Zealand, would make the stability not only of the British Empire but of the British Commonwealth of Nations dependent on the good will of another power—which has not been displaying too much good will toward Britain lately.

Well, it may be asked, what business is this of ours? Isn't it just an argument between Russia and Britain? Haven't the Russians as good a right to get ice-free ports—on the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, or wherever—as the British have to dominate the Mediterranean and the Red Sea by their chain of bases? Well, there are three answers to that—geographical, ideological, and strategic. From every one of these points of view, the interest of the United States would best be served by leaving the present balance between Britain and Russia about where it is. It is nobody's fault that Russia happens to occupy the northern part of the world's greatest land mass; and that ice-free ports happen to lie on the edge of that mass, a long way from Russia. If you say it is inevitable for Russia to push toward those ports, it is just as inevitable that the people who have them now want to hold on to them. The Russians now have the use of ice-free ports in Manchuria, and a port on the Adriatic at Fiume in friendly Yugoslavia. Granted that they have as good a right on the Mediterranean or the Red Sea as the British, they have no better right; the British are there now, and to disturb the present strategic balance between Russia and the British Commonwealth would be gravely unsettling to the world, at a time when what it most needs is a chance to quiet down.

Now the ideological point. Britain is a democracy, the leading democracy of the world outside the United States. Whatever weakens Britain to the advantage of Russia weakens democracy in Europe, to the advantage of totalitarian Communism, and to the disadvantage of democracy all over the world. One would think that would be plain to anybody; though it does not seem to be plain to those Congressmen who are out to beat the British loan. Furthermore, the present Russian political tactics are reminiscent, to anybody who has followed world politics. The Russians are avoiding any direct conflict of interest with us, and concentrating on a political offensive against the other great democracy. That was the way Hitler used to play it, putting the heat on one nation at a time. He proved that those were the most effective tactics, in power politics; that the Russians are now using them too does not mean that they are using them toward the same ends as Hitler. Nevertheless it is a little disquieting to see them using those tactics at all.

Finally the strategic argument. Russia, with Siberia, contains the core of Europe and Asia and effectively dominates them both. No other power in either continent could threaten Russia now. But in a great crescent, around this core of Russian territory, lie other nations, weaker nations; and across the oceans lies the American continent. If Russia breaks through that crescent to dominate not only the core of Eurasia, but its circumference, the strategic balance of the whole world is altered. One of the greatest of American presidents once observed—I quote—"We especially ought to pray that the powers of Europe may be so poised and counterpoised among themselves, that their own safety may require the presence of all their forces at home, leaving the other quarters of the globe in undisturbed tranquility." That was President Thomas Jefferson. In other words, American security needs a balance of power in Europe. In his day that balance was upset by Napoleon; in our day it was upset by Hitler; since Hitler's fall there is a precarious balance between Russia and the weaker western powers, with the hope that some day the United Nations may be strong enough to make balances of power superfluous. But ever since Napoleon's time it has been recognized that domination of the entire continent of Europe, and especially of its Atlantic seaboard, by a single aggressive power, would be dangerous to the vital interests of the United States. The Russians are not yet looking as far as the Atlantic seaboard; but their present policies raise some doubt as to just where they intend to stop. The doubt may be unwarranted, but it is the Russians alone who can remove it.

But the Russians have some ground for suspicion against the rest of us. One item was reported from Germany yesterday by Raymond Daniell of the New York Times. The American army of occupation, which is being rapidly reduced by the insistence on bringing the boys home, has enlisted and armed displaced Poles and Yugoslavs to guard American property and German prisoners. These particular Poles and Yugoslavs can't, or won't, go home; they are opposed to their home governments, which are under Russian influence—so actively opposed that they would like to turn them out. Accordingly they are anti-Russian too; and the Russians, Poles, and Yugoslavs see the United States army building up a counter-revolutionary force in Germany, which could endanger the peace of central Europe. Mr. Daniell points

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out that our officers who did this had NO sinister intentions; they merely saw American soldiers going home faster than replacements were coming in, so they enlisted anybody they could find to perform necessary guard duties—in utter innocence of the political complications which their action involved. The trouble is, says Mr. Daniell, that it is simply impossible for Europeans to believe that anybody could be that innocent. Well, there are men in the War Department who know better; it may be hoped that they will take prompt action to remove this cause of suspicion.

The British are still supporting a Polish army in Italy—anti-Russian Poles; apparently they have no evil intention, but the Russians may find that hard to believe too. These were Poles who served the government in exile, which we and the British recognized until the Yalta conference. They had enlisted to fight the Germans and did fight them, hard and well; and most of them don't want to go home. About 14,000 who did want to go home have left the army; but meanwhile there has been recruiting among displaced Poles in central Europe, so this army is now far larger than it was a year ago. The British are now trying to figure out what to do with it; they feel an understandable obligation to men who fought the Germans, but so long as these men are kept together as an army the present Polish government will feel uneasy—and so will the Russians.

So the restoration of confidence is not by any means a one-sided affair; nevertheless the persistence of Russian pressure against the British, and the technique of that pressure, are the biggest obstacles to the restoration of confidence now. At a meeting here in Washington last night, various speakers, enlightened and well informed on foreign policy, insisted on the importance of maintaining good relations with Russia. It would be good news if any similar meeting, with speakers of equal eminence, were to be held in Moscow, to urge the importance of maintaining good relations with the United States.

Supreme Court Justice Black recently said that fear of Russia in this country is chiefly fear of the Russian economic system. This is open to doubt. Russian state socialism is one of various ways of organizing the economic life of a nation. If its results should prove that it is the best way, other nations might imitate it in mere self-interest. But it has *not* proved itself the best way so far; I personally doubt if it ever will, and if it continues *not* to work as well as our system it is nothing to worry about. The real difference between us and Russia is that Russia is a totalitarian police state, with few civic liberties and no popular control of the government. The real basis for suspicion of Russia is a Russian foreign policy which keeps asking for more and more—a policy which seems to aim at the same ends as the policies of Peter the Great and Nicholas the First—and which is supported by the Communist parties in other countries. Often the Communists outside of Russia—especially the American Communists—have made themselves ridiculous by not knowing just what was the Russian policy that they were trying to support; but they did their best.

There is no reason to suppose that the Russian people want trouble with us—or with the British—any more than we want trouble with them. They have just won a great war in which they suffered terrible losses. They could use all their energies for twenty years on mere

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internal reconstruction—and in giving themselves some of the consumer goods, the comforts of life, of which they have been deprived for years past by war, and the preparation for war. Their soldiers who have served abroad have learned that practically every nation in Europe has a higher living standard than Russia; they are going to want something better at home; and even in an autocracy, their influence *may* presently constrain the government to do more for the comfort of its people and give less attention to expansion abroad. But maybe not. If the Russians seem bumptious, boastful, arrogant in their foreign relations, so did we a hundred years ago, in the period of our greatest expansion. Senator Pepper said last night that Stalin had told him he hoped that Russia and America would work together, in the United Nations, for the peace of the world. We all hope that. Russia in the United Nations could make contributions to world culture as well as world peace, for they have learned to do some things better than other nations even though we do many things better than they do. But suspicion of their intentions will persist until two things are done—first until there is freedom of information—both ways; not merely for news coming out of Russia, but for news going into Russia which is even more important. And second, until Russian diplomats modify the policies which the world has learned, in the recent past, to look on as ground for suspicion.

Thanking you for according space to the foregoing,

ELMER WRIGHT

San Francisco,
February 25, 1946.

Planter's Plaint

To The Editor:

I am a crop plant breeder working at a provincial agricultural station. Being comparatively familiar with China's agricultural circles, I wish to describe most briefly two phases of China's agriculture-improving industry.

There circulates in this country a general feeling, especially among government officials, that agriculture is the foundation of China, but nevertheless the Government never has made any efforts, except in some trivial things, toward agricultural improvement.

In this connection, two facts are outstanding. One is the poor equipment in every agriculture-improving institution. The other is the low pay of the personnel who undertake this all-important work of improvement.

As a rule, if a scientific organization of any sort is poorly-equipped, the results cannot be expected to be good. Lack of instruments with which to do the work must be a handicap.

If, in addition, the personnel are poorly-paid, in fact, are on a salary scale so low that they find it difficult to maintain wife and family, what hopes can the Government entertain for them?

In the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. agricultural production is progressing all the time. Why? The answer is to be found in the two points raised above. Therefore, in order to promote China's agriculture, the Government's agricultural authorities should first do what I have indicated as imperative: stop screaming slogans, and do something practical.

CHINGRONG LEI.

Shansi,
March 27, 1946.

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China's Draft Constitution

OF late there has been much discussion in governmental circles of China's Draft Constitution—originally drawn up in 1936—and the present negotiations aimed at altering some sections of it. We have always felt that this Draft Constitution needed several substantial changes and we trust that these changes, especially regarding the so-called "bill of rights" section will be made speedily.

While most Chinese are familiar with the this document, few foreigners have more than a sketchy idea of it, since no "approved" or "official" translation has ever been made.

To those of us who have read how the American founding fathers fought for the addition of the first 10 amendments or "Bill of Rights" to the American constitution, and who have had our valued personal liberties protected by these amendments, the Draft Constitution's counterpart has always seemed wholly inadequate.

The rights guaranteed American citizens under the Constitution cannot be altered by law. Article I reads:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religions, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

However, in the Draft Constitution each right granted to the Chinese people can be amended or revoked by a simple legislative process. The articles dealing with the basic freedoms of the people read:

"Article 14. Every citizen shall have the freedom of speech, writing and publication; *such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.*"

"Article 15. Every citizen shall have the freedom of religious belief; *such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.*"

"Article 16. Every citizen shall have the freedom of assembly and of forming association; *such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.*"

Obviously such a constitution would not protect the fundamental rights because it specifically states that each shall not be restricted *except* in accordance with law.

Other sections of the Draft Constitution which need liberalization are articles dealing with the power of the chief executive, the methods of selecting membership in the various Yuans, etc.

If substantial changes are not effected, the Draft Constitution would give those in control of the government at the time of promulgation sufficient power to maintain themselves in power and to destroy or nullify the personal rights of the people.

Work: A lull that sometimes occurs between strikes.

A New Kaiser?

IN a recent interview His ex-Imperial Highness Crown Prince Wilhelm of Germany stated that if Germany should ever want a king, he would be prepared to ascend the thone. This condescenion on the part of one of the poor plebians who today live a life of Austerity in Das Vaterland is most touching. Just to show how democratic he has become, the good Crown Prince revealed that he had only recently vacated his very modest 180-room castle overlooking Hechingen for a snug villa in town. Being thereby rendered a 100 percent plebian, he is now ready to serve his fatherland.

The recent monarchist movement in Bavaria has been given only minor publicity, yet it should not go unmarked and unnoticed. For it must be recognized as a phenomenon of the times that in most of the defeated countries there are movements afoot to coalesce all reactionary forces into a single entity able to combat the resurgence of democratic movements. Only in the light of a recognition of this fact can the world understand the true meaning of Wilhelm Hohenzollern's "Dutch treat."

In justifying the restoration of the Hohenzollerns to the vacant and little missed throne of Germany, the ex-Crown Prince pointed out the fact that "the British Constitutional monarchy has proved to be the best political working system in the world." Whether or not other people believe this to be true is not of paramount importance. The point we should like to make is this: Does the ex-Crown Prince himself believe this to be true? It might be noted that his august and little bemoaned Papa Wilhelm never considered degenerate Albion as having anything but a hopelessly impotent monarchy which was aught but a figurehead doing neither himself nor the nation any good. To expect a Hohenzollern to change his opinions in a mere generation is startling indeed. Or do we still live in an age of miralces?

But if any justification is needed for telling Wilhelm "where to get off" then one need only point to the activities of the Hohenzollern gang during the Hitlerian era in Germany. Not by a single word, nor by a single action, did the Hohenzollern clique attempt to oppose or counteract the plans or activities of their foster bloodbrother, Adolf Hitler. The uniform of the Reich which adorned the swarthy chest of the Hohenzollerns in World War I again served the same purpose in the second installment of the

same opus. But the tables have turned, and with them the opinions and credos of the Hohenzollerns.

Plebian Wilhelm Hohenzollern will have to go a very, very long way before he can prove his democratic leanings. As things stand today, the old quip applicable to the Bourbons has taken another lease on life. In 25 years the Hohenzollerns have learned nothing of the new—and forgotten nothing of the old.

The site of the United Nations headquarters has been selected except for mopping-up operations.

Censorship Again

THERE are indications that there is a movement afoot to bring into being an organization within the framework of the City Government which would apply censorship to all magazines and periodicals generally regarded as coming under the head of "yellow journalism." We will assume for convenience that censorship of such journals is in fact a necessary thing. But even then is it necessary for officials of the city government to apply the blue pencil?

To our way of thinking any censorship by government officials can only have an adverse effect from the point of view of the people. In the words of the old saying, that governement is best which is least felt to exist. In line with this, it would be far more efficacious and practical if, instead of entrusting this work of protecting the public morality to the governmtnt, it were entrusted to a civic group representing the community.

This plan would call for the creation of a committee of prominent civic personages well-known for their social welfare work who would have as their specific task the examination of various published articles and photographs appearing in local magazines and papers, with a view to recommending to the mayor that a caution be given the publishers. When necessary, direct action could be taken by bringing the offenders before the public tribunal on charges of corrupting youth and generally undermining public morality.

The attitude of this group would then be this: Print what you will, but remember that all your material is being perused and all obscenity will be brought to the attention either of the mayor in the first place, or of the law courts in the final resort.

The advantages of this method of checking the increase of licentious and obscene publications lies in the fact that there would be no possibility of "extra-legal" censorship being imposed on other publications. The civic board for the protection of public morality would have no opportunity of taking direct action itself, and would thereby be out of reach of all temptations which usually entice those who flourish the blue pencil.

This is the manner in which public morality is protected in other cities, and there is no reason why it should not succeed here. It is interesting to note that prior to the war the municipal film censorship board was also constituted in much the same way, prominent citizens being appointed to view all motion pictures and make recommendations for cuts and deletions where necessary. If the public's morality must be protected, then leave it to the public.

The current annum is known in China as "The Year of the Dog." If the Administration at Washington doesn't look sharp, it's going to be known over there as "The Year of the Doghouse."

A CLOUD NO BIGGER THAN A MAN'S HAND

China's Universities

WITH the approach of the summer vacation, China's refugee universities will begin the long trek back to their original campuses. So far there is little evidence that the Government will make any major efforts to aid these institutions of learning. The new internal peace is still too shaky, the Government itself must face the problem of moving. So at present it looks as if the universities will have to shift for themselves again and return on their own over the same road they trod eight years ago when fleeing the Japanese.

Although it is understandable that the Government is in no position to do the moving for the universities or to grant them any extensive aid, it would seem that *something* might be done to help. Perhaps shipping priority could be arranged. Also, it seems that those universities returning to partially or wholly destroyed campuses might be given aid in reconstruction.

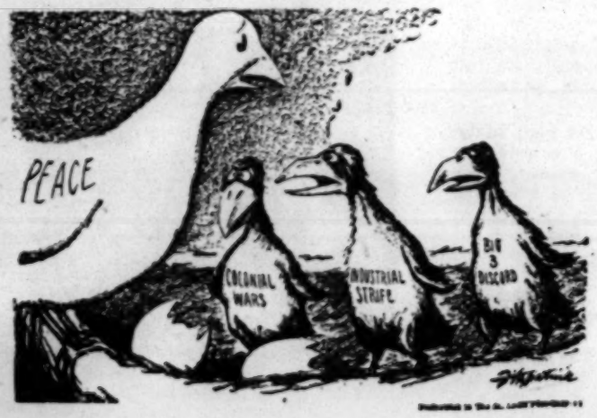
It appears that the Government can raise the necessary funds for purposes which it feels are

urgent or worthy. For example, the Army, although to be greatly reduced, will in all probability cost the Chinese people more and more money each year. We would suggest that China might well do with an even smaller army than she plans, especially if the money thus saved were devoted to education.

Premier T. V. Soong was reported in the Chinese press to have told the People's Political Council that the Government could not afford to increase the education allotment above its present amount which is approximately four percent of the National budget. Meanwhile, it is reported that although the number of divisions in the Chinese Army is being reduced, those divisions remaining are being brought to full strength, so that in fact there will be little or no change in the number of men in the army. The Army budget is expected to be not more than CNC$1,000,000,000,000.

Naturally China cannot do without her army, but imagine what strides could be made in education, from wiping out illiteracy among adults to expanding and improving colleges, with one trillion dollars!

STRANGE HATCHING



Diplomatic Pay

THE State Department's present request to Congress for salary increases for its personnel seems to us one of the most merited income adjustments of all those currently under consideration by the government.

As William Philip Simms pointed out in a recent column, there have been no pay increases in the American Foreign Service since the pay hike of 1865—81 years ago! Although the American dollar has been relatively stable and enduring throughout the years, no one can imagine that a pay scale deemed sufficient 81 years ago is adequate today.

Although the underpaid American diplomatic personnel in recent years have received supplementary living allowances, they still stand as poor cousins to their British counterparts. While an American ambassador in London is paid US$17,500 per year, his British opposite in Washington draws US$97,330. One American ambassador once reported that it cost him US$65,000 per year to represent the United States.

It should be obvious to the American Congress that high quality men—whom the Foreign Service is unlikely to obtain at such poor salaries—will pay dividends in an age when enlightened and intelligent diplomats are needed.

The peace of the world today depends in large measure upon the abilities of the men representing the nations both in the United Nations Organization and in the capitals of the world. If by intelligent diplomacy we can avoid another war, any cost should not be too great. Low salaries generally mean mediocre men. And mediocre men generally mean inadequate representation, or outright misrepresentation.

Weak Words From Eton

(From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

HAVING properly adjusted their old school ties, the editors of the Eton College Chronicle now state that England "is being invaded by an army of ill-bred and offensive words," and naturally they blame their American cousins. They cite such alleged Americanisms as "prodigy croonette" for child singer, which not even Tin Pan Alley ever heard of.

The Eton boys are at their stodgy worst, however, when they accuse us of saying, "Get to hell out of here, right away!" That should raise collective American eyebrows. "Right away," indeed. Nobody but a proper Etonian could sap the strength from a virile expression with such a polite appendage.

Besides putting words in our mouths, the Etonians next offer what they believe to be a terse, forceful substitute for inviting people to leave. They suggest the expression, "Go away now." Shade of Beowulf, what Anglo-Saxon vigor! Come, come, you dear old Etonians—go away now.

25 Years Ago in Millard's Review Of The Far East

April 9, 1921.

Strike

Over 200 workmen of the Chinese stocking stores, including many apprentices, met at their guild to discuss steps to be taken on their demand for higher wages being refused by their employers.

* * *

Enthusiast

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, an Administrative Director of the Military Government, is enthusiastic over his newly-organized army. The last few days saw him inspecting his troops in Canton.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

April 11, 1936.

Reluctant

The latest development in connection with the Wang Ching-wei shooting is the refusal of the Hongkong government to extradite the four Chinese suspects recently arrested in the Colony.

* * *

Active

A recent Changchun message stated that the number of anti-Japanese volunteers has been greatly increased lately in Manchuria. The number is estimated to be more than 150,000.

Communists Guard Tomb Of Confucius, Throw Grounds Open To All Visitors

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

CHUFU, Shantung Liberated Area: —Outside reports to the contrary, the Chinese Communists have not harmed one hair of the head of Confucius' statue. Nor have they appropriated a single square inch of the 3900 mow of land now occupied by the various temples to Confucius and his disciples.

The only changes they have made in the routine of visiting the temple are these: they have abolished the ancient feudal rule that trucks, wheelbarrows and carts may not pass in the street before the temples and they have abolished the admission fee formerly charged by the attendants so that all people, rich and poor, may visit the temples at will. Among those who take advantage of the open gates are many soldiers of the 8th Route Army.

Once Sacred Ground

The Communist soldiers walk uncomplainingly around a large inner gate, that has not swung open since the visits of the emperors, and stand puzzling over the profound eulogies to Confucius that were carved in slabs of marble in the Ching Dynasty or even earlier. They slap an ancient stone ball long ago worn smooth by the palms of long-dead Chinese rulers and listen to the mysterious musical note that follows the slap, and they have no better luck explaining the origin of the note than did their grandfathers. Then, too, they have their pictures taken in the ancient garb provided by the attendants for such purposes and generally enjoy themselves in about the same manner as American sailors being photographed.

One of the most enthusiastic boosters for the new government in Confucius' home town is Kung Ling-huan, a 73rd generation descendant of Confucius who studied chemistry at the University of Wisconsin and who teaches in the Chufu Normal School.

"Now we are teaching students practical things," he told me, "so they may help educate the people. Before, we taught few. Now we teach many. Some people still think Communists are destructive and that is too bad. We hope to teach them the truth."

Landlords Affected

Yet Kung stands to lose considerable income, for he is a landlord like most of the numerous other Kungs in the vicinity, and the day I talked to him a delegation of tenant-farmers visited his home to demand a rebate because they said the rent they had paid was in excess of that allowed by the Communists' Democratic Government. Since Kung had been getting more than 50 per cent of the tenants' crops in rent, he was well over the 40 per cent maximum allowed by the government. So the farmers received rebates in grain. Kung paid without protest.

There will be many problems of rent reduction in the future, for the Kung family constitutes a third of the population of the hsien and it owns 12,000,000 mow of land. The Communist authorities say many Kungs have been reading books on rent reduction as well as books by Mao Tse-tung and have expressed themselves as being satisfied with the Communist policies.

Basic, Practical Education

My lengthy interview with the chemistry teacher gave weight to the statements of the authorities. Chiefly interested in education, Kung Ling-huan said that the Normal School is enjoying a thorough rejuvenation under the Democratic Government.

"The truth is that most of our Chinese people are terribly ignorant," he said, "and we cannot expect to be able to help them improve their condition permanently until we educate them. So our education is along basic, practical lines."

Kung said that the student body, like the population of the hsien, is one third Kung, so it seems probable that at least some of the 74th generation of Confucius' descendants will be Communists.

Visitors Welcome

Anyhow, those who believed the stories of Communist destruction among the ancient temples may now put their minds at rest. If they like, they may come and see for themselves and worship at the shrine as did the Jap officers who traveled here from as far away as Shanghai. The authorities have assured me no one will stop such visitors, and they will be conducted through the maze of stone turtles and horses and golden dragons by attendants who look only slightly younger than the statues of Confucius and Mencius. Though they have not said so, the Communists might even welcome tourist trade,.

Top, an 8th Route Army soldier stands guard before the ancient temples of Confucius and Mencius at Chufu, Confucius' birthplace. The guard does not keep people out; he protects the temples in accordance with a Communist announcement posted on a sign near the temple's entrance. Middle photo, left to right, the writer, a New 4th Army officer, and an 8th Route Army Brigade Commander bow before the grave of Confucius. Bottom, Communist officers and soldiers gaze curiously up at statues of two of Confucius' faithful servants which guard the grave of the Chinese philosopher.

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Sino-U.S. Cultural Relations To Benefit From Visit Of Noted Chinese Authors

By CHARLES J. CANNING

THE U.S. Department of State is to be congratulated for having extended invitations to two celebrated Chinese authors holding liberal and advanced views, Playwright Tsao Yu and Novelist Lao She, to visit the United States in connection with the Department's cultural relations program. This is the first time that Chinese writers have been invited to go to the United States on a cultural mission and it is sincerely hoped that good results will come of this visit.

The cultural relations program of the State Department with respect to China has done a fairly good job during the war. This program included the exchange of professors, the detailing of American specialists to help the Chinese Government undertake planning and research work, the awarding of grants-in-aid to Chinese students in American universities, the training of Chinese technicians under Lend-Lease, the donation of books, magazines and microfilms of publications to Chinese educational and cultural institutions, and the financing of special and assigned research work by Chinese professors.

Ties Strengthened

Needless to say, the above-mentioned items are all very important and they have contributed a great deal towards strengthening the cultural ties between these two countries. A careful survey of the wartime situation in Kunming indicates that Chinese universities including the well-known National Southwest Associated University depended almost entirely upon the regular supply of books and reading matter by the State Department for keeping abreast of the latest trends in the academic circles of the outside world. The contact between Chinese and American institutions of learning was never broken even when the Japanese had cut off China from the rest of the world.

On their part, Chinese professors proved highly cooperative and helpful to United States armed forces in prosecuting the war against the Japs. Sino-American co-operation had never been better.

It is not too much to attribute this happy state of affairs to the satisfactory functioning of the cultural relations program and to the excellent job done by the Office of War Information.

Understanding Essential

However, the long-range objective of any cultural relations program should be to bring about better understanding and mutual respect between nations. For, in the last analysis, it is only on the solid foundation of sympathetic understanding and good will that international collaboration can be promoted and a lasting world peace built.

No personal friendship can be cultivated unless there exists mutual understanding between persons. You cannot hope to have a close friend in one whom you know only slightly or who does not know you intimately. It takes time and mutual understanding to develop a nodding acquaintance into a tried friend in time of need.

The same is true of nations. Cordial relations between nations can be maintained and strengthened only on the basis of mutual understanding and good will.

Judging by this yardstick, the cultural relations program of the State Department has not accomplished as much as it should have done in promoting the understanding between the Chinese and American peoples.

Americans In Chinese Eyes

It must be pointed out in this connection that the Department's program has so far been a one-way or one-sided affair, concentrating on teaching the Chinese people about the United States and the American people and paying but little attention to enlightening the American people on the situation in China.

The Chinese have learned in the course of the war quite a lot about the United States and their understanding of the American people and things American is much better than ever before.

Time was when Hollywood films were in vogue and people were apt to think of the United States as a vast Coney Island, peopled with gunmen's Dead End kids, corn-fed blondes, tap-dancing negroes, G-Men, bubble dancers, tough babies, flagpole sitters, Kentucky moonshiners, Irish cops and co-eds with voices like nails on a sheet of glass.

Nowadays the situation is different. The general impression of the Chinese people is that although a "land of the free and the home of the brave" the United States is a country where there is poverty and want in the midst of plenty and that the Americans are a peace and liberty-loving people, jovial, vigorous and hard-working, but rather able at times.

Who Is To Blame?

On the other hand, how much do the Americans know about China? In this respect, much remains to be desired, it seems. Gross ignorance and deep-seated misunderstanding are found in books and magazine and newspaper articles written by noted "Old China Hands" or by recognized "specialists on Far Eastern affairs." Under such circumstances, it is quite obvious that the task of helping Americans understand China is just as important as that of teaching the Chinese about the United States.

Of course, the Chinese Government should assume much of the responsibility for telling the truth about China to the American people. Unfortunately, very little has been done. True, there are officiai and semi-official Chinese news services and information agencies operating in the United States. But these agencies are reported to have done more harm than good. At the last session of the People's Political Council a large group of prominent councilors demanded that these agencies be closed down and disbanded on the ground that "they are just wasting heaps of good money without doing a single good job of work."

Control Protested

Besides, the activities of visiting Chinese professors in the United States are supervised and regulated by the Chinese Ministry of Education. The Ministry's regulations governing Chinese professors doing research work or giving lectures in foreign countries specifically stipulate: 1. That Chinese professors doing research work in foreign countries should confine their subjects to those considered as really necessary by the Ministry;" 2. "That after their arrival in foreign countries Chinese professors must submit at regular intervals detailed reports to the Ministry on their research or lecture work."

Even the official organ, the Central Daily News, Kunming edition, of March 9 had to raise its voice in protest against this undisguised

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thought control lest it should arouse the "misunderstanding and dissatisfaction of our foreign friends." The paper openly blamed the deplorable lowering of cultural levels in China during the past eight years on the responsible educational authorities, who, it charges, only created difficulties for research work instead of encouraging and helping Chinese scholars.

It is for this reason that the visit of Playwright Tsao Yu and Novelist Lao She to the United States at the invitation of the State Department is significant and welcome. Unlike those hack writers who write misleading half-truths or downright tommy-rot about China, these two accomplished Chinese writers have a checkered career and are well-known for their faithful and fearless description of Chinese life as it is. American readers of Lao She's best seller, Rickshaw Boy, will get a better idea of the Chinese way of life and thinking than they can hope to learn from ill-informed or misinformed books or magazine articles.

Outlook Encouraging

Better understanding and cordial friendship between the Chinese and American peoples can be established only when they come to know each other intimately and get along well. There is no doubt that Mr. Tsao Yu and Mr. Lao She will tell the truth about China to the American people and thus enable the Americans to reach a better understanding of China.

It is to be hoped that more Chinese writers, artists, musicians, journalists and publishers will be afforded the facilities and opportunity of strengthening the cultural relations between the United States and China.

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Chinese Patent Law Held Necessary To Stimulate Inventors, Industry

By HERBERT LEOPOLD

MANY reasons have been adduced for China's failure to make any significant contribution to modern science or technology. We are told that the Chinese just don't have the inventive turn of mind; that the Chinese family system with its concomitant restrictions on personal liberty and enterprise does not encourage the urge for scientific search; that a Chinese spends most of his lifetime learning to read and to write and that a man whose mind is weighed down with several thousand intricate ideographs can never rise above conventional patterns of thinking and planning.

All this may be true to some extent but does not explain how the Chinese of generations ago managed to contrive the compass, gunpowder, paper and porcelain. It also does not explain how more than a hundred Chinese names appear every year on the American register of patents, although it may be argued that these inventors are not really Chinese but Americans of Chinese parentage who don't care about old world family allegiances and who often know fewer Chinese characters than a Shanghai coolie does.

We have no record of the circumstances in which paper, porcelain, the compass and gunpowder were invented but it is a safe guess that the ancient Chinese inventors did not deliberately set out to invent these things because they believed that there was a need or a "market" for them. In all probability they just hit on the formula by mere chance.

Modern Inventor

The modern inventor rarely relies on such windfalls. He works in elaborately equipped laboratories and, usually in collaboration with other experts, sets out to develop a production method or a device the working of which he knows beforehand.

Such laboratories and their operation require a considerable outlay of capital before anything worthwhile may be expected to pan out. Some American corporations set aside as much as 20 per cent of their net earnings for investment in new research and development work. They would never be willing to do so if the inventions in which they have built up a monetary stake could be exploited at will by any party desiring to take a crack at them. The corporation that has put up the money which made the invention possible may try to keep the details to itself by enjoining secrecy upon all research workers and factory operatives holding a share in the handling of its development and operation. But unless secrets touching upon national security are involved, as spectacularly exemplified by the atomic bomb, the inventor and the commercial exploiters of the invention do not have the formidable espionage and treason laws on their side protecting national secrets. For all practical purposes, the only way to recover the cost of an invention is to take out a government patent on it which discloses its workings to all who care to look up the patent file but makes the unauthorized use of the invention a civil and criminal offense.

Laws Protect

In western countries, the development of industry and the enactment of laws protecting industrial property rights such as patents, utility models and designs follow a closely interwoven pattern, indicating that industrial progress is sorely dependent on laws protecting exclusive rights to new methods and devices. Here, then, we have one of the principal handicaps to modern industrial and technological development in China and the deployment of inventive and scientific talent. China guarantees no reward for industrial research effort and capital outlay because it has no patent laws. Inventive geniuses, which China unquestionaoly has, find no backers wiling to put up expensive laboratories for them. At best they may tinker in backyard sheds or try to find a more genial research background abroad.

Besides this purely national aspect of the patent situation, an international angle must be considered. As a rule, an industrial property right enjoys protection only in countries where patent laws exist and where under such laws protection has been sought. Since China has no patent laws, any native or foreign individual or corporation in China may exploit any new invention that has been protected in any other foreign country, without as much as asking the lawful patentee's permission. On the surface, it may appear a distinct advantage for an industrially youthful country such as China to have all the latest, expensively developed inventions of western nations at its disposal without being obliged to pay a dollar for their use. It is obviously this consideration which has kept the Chinese government from enacting a patent law and adhering to the International Convention.

Recent Talks

But now, consider the immediate practical aspect of this situation, as recently brought into focus in negotiations between an American engineering firm and a Chinese government agency. The Americans were willing to furnish engineering know-how and equipment in return for a minority interest in a government-sponsored industrial undertaking, and a detailed arrangement was drawn up. Then the Americans asked what safeguards the Chinese government had to offer against violation

of their patented processes by Chinese enginneers who necessarily would have to be let in on the secrets. Once broken in, they might try to set up factories of their own and employ the secret processes to their own benefit, without a dollar's worth of royalty accruing to the American principals. There is no record of how the Chinese representatives replied but very likely they pointed out that under existing conditions every qualified Chinese engineer might be able to glean important information from American patent specifications which, according to American regulations, must contain a complete disclosure of all working features. Yet, obviously something more than a patent specification is required to put a process to work or produce a patented device, otherwise no personal expert assistance would be required at all. At any rate, the deal fell through.

That a demand actually exists for the protection of industrial property rights in China is amply proven by the large number of foreign applications and a growing number of native registrations in the former puppet state of Manchukuo, now an integral part of the Chinese Republic. The Japanese, soon after inaugurating the puppet government in 1932, promulgated a Patent and Design Law which was generally modeled along Japanese lines but made no provision for protection of utility models. Up to the end of 1942, a total of 19,741 patents and 3,221 designs was on the register of the puppet Patent Inventions Office at Hsinking (Changchun). Though the majority of patents was in the name of Japanese patentees, the number included 2,196 German patents, 345 American, 99 British, 60 Swiss, 68 French, 44 Italian, 15 Liechtenstein, 14 Danish and a few other foreign patents in addition to 135 native patents. The foreign roster might have been much more extensive if the majority of foreign countries had not preferred to deny diplomatic recognition to the puppet state. Applicants from countries which had no diplomatic relations with the puppet state had to go through an involved procedure which held down the number of patents ultimately taken out. This fact accounts for the disproportionately large number of German registrations. But the need for patent protection in a territory that is now part and parcel of China is amply proven by the readiness with which thousands of native and foreign inventors availed themselves of the facilities offered.

Null and Void

It goes without saying that all patents on the register of the bogus authority have become null and void through the re-incorporation of Manchuria, so that nationals of countries which helped China to get Manchuria back have been deprived of rights which they acquired at considerable expense.

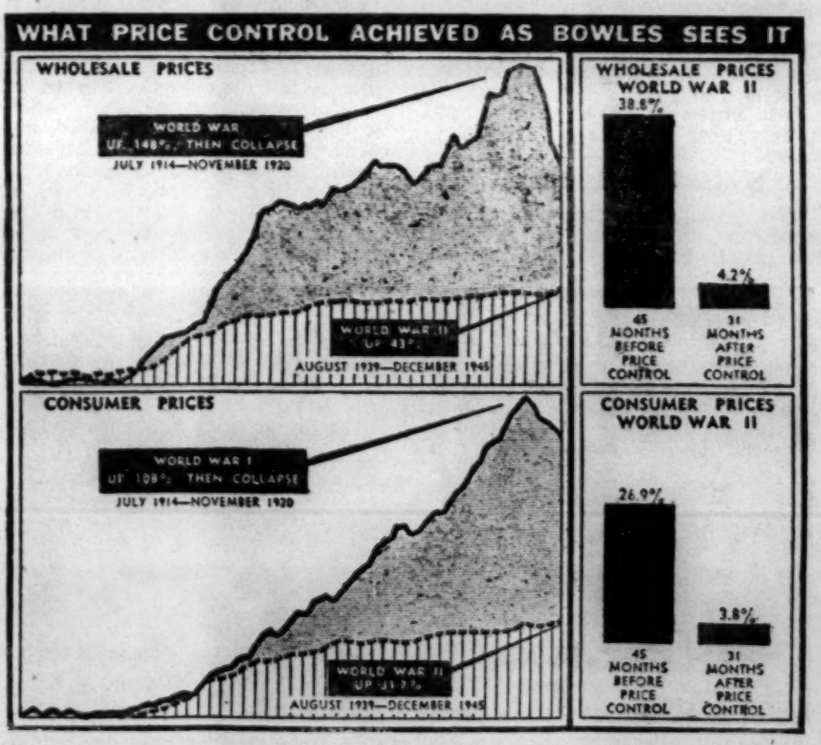
The same applies to such Allied-controlled patents of Japanese registry as were operative in Formosa, inventions mainly concerned with sugar refining, camphor oil chemistry and petroleum technology.

All told, now or never is the time for China to promulgate a modern patent law which assures native and foreign inventors and their backers of a just return without legalizing monopolistic abuses. Such a law will be of the greatest help in stimulating research of home and attracting foreign technological assistance as long as it is required. Chinese inventors may soon be making valuable contributions to the country's projected industrialization which cannot be readily obtained from foreign countries. The mineral industry and all its chemical and metallurgical branches, for instance, offers many technological problems of local color which cannot be fully solved in foreign laboratories.

Naturally, a few practical obstacles would have to be overcome before a patent law can become operative.

China would naturally insist on having all specifications and documents drawn up in the Chinese language. (The bogus patent office at Hsinking standardized on Japanese, of course.) As far as legal procedure is concerned, no difficulty would be experienced in translating foreign documents into acceptable Chinese. In fact, this is the rule today in dealing with Chinese criminal or civil courts. The translating of highly technical patent specifications is quite a different matter. The Chinese language has not yet been given a real workout in technical literature. Most scientific and technical textbooks in use in China are either in English, German or Japanese, and although there are many technical dictionaries available, the Chinese equivalents of foreign terms are arbitrary and vary with the whims of the compilers. A standardization of technical terminology would seem to be an urgent necessity, or patent examiners may get the worst of it. As a temporary expedient, the filing of an English version for reference or the admission of English equivalents in brackets, as is now the practice in Chinese medical literature, may solve the language problem.

Another difficulty is the obvious shortage of experts, both legally and technically trained, for appointment as patent examiners and patent attorneys. However, once a demand for men so qualified arises, it is certain to be met in due course.



The above chart, from the New York Times, shows the effectiveness of the Office of Price Administration's price control plan put into effect following the "hold the line" order issued by the late President Roosevelt. Exponents of continued price ceilings point out that most of the price increases during the war actually took place before Roosevelt's order.

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Chekiang's 1946 Rehabilitation Plans Extensive, Far-Reaching

By CHANG CHEN-HWA

(Concluded from last week)

THE economic reconstruction of Chekiang Province will emphasize:—

1. Sericultural production:—58 of the 76 hsien are silk producing. In the 58 hsien, more than 954,000 families are sericulturists or "silk farmers." The new plan for 1946 is to improve the silkworm-egg, to open new sericultural areas, to encourage scientific cultivation.

2. Tea also a "special product" of Chekiang. The Bureau of Provincial Reconstruction will organize those tea manufactories and tea merchants for their export trade. The intended expenditure will be CNC$20,500,000. There are 35,000 mow of land devoted to tea planting. Production totals 250,000 boxes and 142,000 piculs of green tea and 18,300 boxes and 11,200 piculs of red tea every year.

3. Refined tung oil. Concentration on refining is necessary to meet the standard for export. Approximately 62,000 mow of land are planted with tung trees. Yearly production is 1,300,000 piculs.

4. Cotton also is a special product of the province with 1,500,000 mow of land planted. Cotton production every year is 800,000 piculs.

5. Agriculture.

(a) Rice producing land totaling 280,000 mow is to be increased to 600,000 mow.

(b) Land benefited by agricultural hydraulic engineering, 5,000,000 mow. An addition of 1,000,000 mow is planned.

(c) Forestry. The number of forests, now 54, is to be increased to 80.

Hydro-Electric Plants

The provincial economic reconstruction department is helping the people to build hydro-electric plants in every hsien to provide power, light and heating. A five-year agricultural program for urban and rural mechanization and electrification has been initiated by Mr. Wu Soo-bong, commissioner of the first administrative area of the province.

The Hangchow Power Company increased her 3000 K.W. capacity to 4500 K.W. from January 1, 1946. The pre-war output was 8000 kilowatts.

Repair of Chientang River embankment is another task this year. The embankment was built about 1000 years ago, with some great repairs effected during the dynasties that followed, at intervals of approximately every 100 years.

As it now has been worn by remaining unrepaired so long, the government has set aside a special fund of CN$620,000,000,000 for emergency repairs. The Chientang River embankment starts at Hangchow and runs eastward to the coastal hsien of Haiyen, Pinghu and Haining, where the famous Hangchow Bore is a spectacle which thousands of visitors come to behold every autumn on the 18th day of the eighth month of the lunar year.

Health Greatest Problem

Sanitation or national health is a great problem facing every Chinese since the war. The Chinese race is relatively weak physically. This is not due to the inborn or natural weakness of our bodily health, but due to the "maladjustment of our physical daily life and devitalization of our daily food."

"According to natural laws of evolution, the fit survive, and the unfit perish." We are now in a very perilous position. Chekiang is one of the richest provinces in China, yet the attacks of disease and the lack of vitalized food make the people weak and even destroy the inborn natural power of resistance against disease, i.e., malaria, dysentery, cholera, typhoid, skin disease, syphilis, tuberculosis and even smallpox. In Tongchi, a district with a population of 120,000, a total of 6800 or six percent of the population died of malaria in 1943. In Shidong village, Lungyu hsien, where the population was 8000 only, 913 or 11 percent died in an epidemic of malaria in 1944. Almost every Chekiangite has had malaria once or twice in the last eight years. This is really an important problem for the Chinese race, too.

2796 Village Hospitals

Chekiang has prepared for another war with these diseases. The Bureau of Public Health has completed three big sanitoria and hospitals, and is to establish eight more in each administrative area. Every hsien already has at least one sanitorium. The bureau is planning to extend its activities to every village in the province, which will mean 2796 village hospitals. The lack of trained physicians and nurses is still a big problem.

The only complete hospital in Chekiang today is the Huchow General Hospital, which was established by an American missionary, Dr. Fred P. Manget. There are seven medical doctors and more than 100 trained nurses. The hospital did not stop work even under heavy Japanese suspicion and strict control. The hospital now is preparing to extend its work into every village in western Chekiang. Most of Chekiang's populace has confidence and faith in the H.G.H. as result of Dr. Manget's unselfish work.

Lessons Of World War II

"The teaching of World War II to us Chinese is to understand the principle that everything is determined by material development," Governor Huang told the press recently. "And such development can come only from science," he continued. "Education is the first step to such development, so the fundamental thing is to popularize education first.

"The work we have resumed in the occupied areas of this province is on the way to completion. There are, of course, a great many tasks before us which we must do, and we emphasize some important ones. First of these are Education, Economic Reconstruction and Public Health," he declared forcefully.

"The magistrates in war time mostly were military men, and now the standard of magistrates has been raised on the average. The longest tenure of such office in Chekiang is that of the magistrate of Fenshui, Mr. Joan Sze-je. He has held office for 14 years continuously. Mr. Joan has done very well in his work in the smallest hsien of Chekiang, an area of 753 square miles with a population of 47,799.

The appeal of sex was injected by the Japs into their currency war in Chekiang Province when special notes issued in the names of "The Central Bank of China" and "The Farmers' Bank of China" were circulated. Top photos show reverse sides of "Army Return Certificates" bearing inscription: "You are still fighting the war of resistance. If you continue to fight, you will die in the field! Come back and.....!" Lower row, Central Bank and Farmers' Bank paper issued by the Jap Army. "Sex Appeal" notes first reached Lingan Hsien in December 1943.

"He is really a 'fatherly and motherly' magistrate for he knows every single person in his district and he can carry out his political ideas immediately by verbal messages, not through public documents. Every person in the hsien has deep confidence in him." Governor Huang concluded. "Therefore, five-day bureaucracy in office is not the best policy for any good political career. We must build up a system to protect our better 'Public Servants.'"

Japanese In Hangchow

The total number of Japanese civilians in Chekiang now is 1280. They live in the Kungzung Chiao Area (former Japanese Concession at Hangchow)

1. Kungchan Bridge	1041
2. Hangchow and R.R. Zones	239
	1280
Male	890
Female	390
With family (married)	210
Single	675
Communications and Transportation	311
Labor	205
Business	106
Officials	55
Ex-military and Police	46
Technicians	38
Medical	22
Teachers	66
Others	15

Ages range from 21 to 59.

The longest period of residence in China is 42 years.

The purposes of the Japanese Residents Administration are:—

(1) To develop free and democratic thought among the Japanese.

(2) To re-educate the militaristic Japanese.

The Japanese have organized a school of their own, and have a self-governing association. They spend their leisure in reading and playing chess.

3 Freedoms For Japs

One of the residents expressed these ideas of liberty:

Japanese freedom henceforth is limited only to the freedom of food, clothing and shelter. It is not believed that the Japanese will have the same degree of freedom as the Americans. The Japanese culture came from China, so Japanese freedom will depend upon what standard the Chinese reach.

"How do we feel in the camp? Japan is the defeated nation, but the Chinese treat us so kindly and so nicely that never in our lives will we forget."

Asked regarding the difference of opinion in regard to China, the U.S.A. and Great Britain, the answer was that the "Japanese like the Chinese because our civilization and culture are from China."

The answer for the kind of a country they hope to establish is "A peaceful Japan."

An old woman is the oldest mother in the group, has five sons and 18 grandsons.

4000 Soldier Doctors Of Future Enrolled At China's One Army Medical College

By CHANG CHI-CHUNG

WALKING out beyond the North Gate of Anshun, in Kweichow Province, a busy city 95 kilometers west of Kweiyang, one comes with genuine surprise upon several groups of newly-constructed buildings, all set well apart, and an amazingly high signboard bearing in large block letters the slogan: "Come! Ye who want to be new army doctors!"

This is the Army Medical College, the only institution of highest learning in the field of army medical education in the whole of China today. In it are several thousand young people pursuing studies with a view to taking care of the health of China's soldiers in the future.

Established In 1902

Little is commonly known of her birth, an event full of historical significance which is briefly outlined below. It was in the Ching dynasty that the Manchu government, defeated by the united armies of eight foreign nations in 1901 (i.e., in the Boxer Rebellion), realized the importance of western material civilization. The Emperor at the same time was spurred to new effort by the great progress of Japan along the paths of reform, modernization and industrialization.

Chinese of education and influence, as a result, became determined to introduce reforms by imitating the examples of the western countries. Much attention was paid particularly to the training and equipping of new armies. In view of the importance of the Army's health, the North China Army Medical School, the mother of the present day Army Medical College, therefore was established in Tientsin on November 24, 1902.

War Spurs Progress

However, long as her history is, little progress was recorded by the organization in the first 30 years of her existence, both neglect of progress in army medical education and political instability being the underlying causes.

In April 1937, under the chancellorship of President Chiang Kai-shek, Surgeon-General Cheung Kien was appointed dean of the college, a post he has held to the present day. Dr. Cheung Kien's predecessor was Dr. Jui-heng Liu, who carried out some valuable reforms in both educational and administrative systems at the college which greatly influenced its subsequent development.

Dr. Cheung Kien, as a revolutionist, is highly enthusiastic over

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army medical work. Thanks to his rich experience and great capabilities he has brought a bright future to the Army Medical College. During the eight years of the war, the college three times changed its site—first from Nanking to Canton, thence to Kweilin and finally to Anshun. And yet she suffered less loss than other universities.

3 Schools Busy

Incredible but true is the fact that the war gave the college a golden opportunity for thorough reform, for rebirth rather than damage. People paying their first visit to the campus invariably wonder how it came about that so modernly-equipped and well-furnished a medical college has found its way so far into the backward interior. The war, of course, is the answer.

The Army Medical College today consists of three schools, namely, the School of Medicine, the School of Pharmacy and the School of Dentistry. It embraces 18 departments which cover all the medical and pharmaceutical courses, two teaching hospitals (one each for medical and dental students) and three research institutes. These are the Serum Institute, the Institution of Nutrition Research and the Institute of Pharmaceutical Research, the last serving as a laboratory for the pharmaceutical students.

2 Branches Maintained

In addition, there are two branch schools, one in Sian and the other in Kunming.

The regular medical course requires five academic years, which does not include a sixmonth period of military training for new students. The School of Pharmacy courses calls for four years' training. Shorter courses also are offered to junior personnel, both in medicine and in pharmacy, with a view to meeting the urgent needs of the army.

The faculty is composed of more than 30 senior professors, 80 assistant professors and instructors, and 60 assistants. Dr. Shao-ching Yu, the medical dean, is a veteran surgeon. Dr. Wan Shin, director of the Nutrition Institute, is the chairman of the China Nutrition Society. Dr. Chen-pien Lee, director of the Serum Institute, is an authority on bacteriology. Limited space prevents listing of the numerous other notables among the faculty.

Students Fed, Clothed

Unlike other universities, students at the Army Medical College are supplied food, uniforms and other clothing, books and all other necessities. Everyone, in addition, is given a monthly allowance of approximately $4000. Thus all the needs of the army doctors of the future are fully met.

Most of the students, after classes, engage in a variety of literary, religious and social activities. Various clubs and societies have been formed and publish periodicals of several types. At least eight "wall-newspapers" unfailingly prove interesting to passersby. During holidays the entire city of Anshun is enlivened with dramatic plays and musical concerts sponsored and enacted by the students.

"Come! You who have the kindly mind and religious spirit, the Army needs you to safeguard its health."

Philippine Copra Output Undermined By War

THE dried white meat of the coconut, called copra, and the oil derived from the nut, were imported by the United States in huge quantities from the Philippines prior to the war. It is estimated that almost 500,000 tons of copra was required to meet this export trade. It is now evident that the Philippine copra output potential has been seriously damaged by the Japanese occupation and it may be well in 1947 before the pre-war level of copra exports to the United States is reached.

Copra, chiefly used for soap, candy and paint, has been substituted by wartime ersatzes in the United States and manufacturers of paints, shortening, varnishes, tires, plastics, cosmetics and printing inks will have to go on using these substitutes for a little while longer.

While this lack of copra will not seriously affect the progress of United States reconversion, it upsets the islands' efforts to return to peacetime economy to a great extent.

One of the bottlenecks preventing the free flow of copra to the United States is not the lack of shipping space from the Philippines. It is the internal communications, or rather the lack of them, that prevent copra reaching island loading ports, where it is usually picked up by U.S. freighters. During the war the roads, bridges, railroads, docks and warehouses, and inter-island shipping have been seriously crippled and everything is done at present to restore these lines as rapidly as possible. Trucks and other U.S. Army surpluses, including sacks, are being sent to the islands to alleviate the shortage of packing material.

Commodity prices in the Philippines are reported to be three to four times higher than pre-war levels and it is felt that if more American goods are shipped to the islands an additional work incentive for the copra gatherers will be created. Besides the lowering of prices through sufficient commodity supplies, the Filipino will be able to spend the pesos he earns gathering coconuts on things he needs. As things stand, the peso will go only a short way in the commodity market and with the price ceiling imposed by the Office of Price Administration on copra in the United States, there is nothing to tempt the worker to gather more coconuts. And about 4000 of them are required to produce a ton of copra sold at US$60 in the United States.

Before the war, U.S. crushers produced about as much oil as mills in the Philippines, but since all these mills were destroyed during the war, the old system whereby independent gatherers bartered the copra into trade channels, much the same way as a farmer barters eggs for city goods, has been discontinued. The whole market in the Philippines is now controlled by the Copera Export Management Corporation, a non-profit organization of trade members under Federal control. This organ, in turn, sells the copra to the U.S. Commercial Corporation, a Federal foreign trade agency, which then allocates it to the various crushers in the United States.

The Philippines became the major U.S. copra supplier when an excise tax was placed on domestic processing of coconut oil in 1934. The tariff came up to three cents a pound on oil from American possessions, compared with five cents on oil from elsewhere. Since Pearl Harbor this tariff has been equalized at three cents on copra coming from other tropical areas.

Oil is allocated to consumers by the Agriculture Department, under a grouping which includes coconut oil, babassu oil and a number of others. Soap makers were the biggest pre-war consumers of coconut oil, taking about three-fourths of the 638,000,000 pounds used in the United States in 1941. Margarine and shortening industries used only about eight percent of the total consumption. Oil for edible purposes, such as for pastry and candy, runs second to soap in demand, with shampoo and cosmetics among the minor consumers of coconut oil.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Former Yank Writers Issue New Magazine

CLOSELY resembling the Army's YANK magazine, the new SALUTE monthly, published by former members of the YANK and the Stars and Stripes, both Army publications, went on the news stands in New York early in March. While the format of SALUTE is somewhat similar to that of YANK, the publication is directed to the general public.

The first issue includes articles by Hyman Goldberg, Irwin Shaw, and an article by Irwin Shaw, and an article by Richard Watts, analyzing the Far East situation entitled "China Gropes for Freedom." Jimmy Cannon of the New York Post, and Walter Bernstein, ex-Middle East editor of Yank, who got the first interview with Marshal Tito, have also written for the first issue. Editorial director of SALUTE is Durbin Lee Horner, former editor of the British edition of YANK and ex-New York newspaper man. Leverett Gleason, who is editorial director of the Reader's Scope magazine, is the publisher of SALUTE.

The newly hatched magazine has already created a stir in Congressional circles. Representative George A. Dondero (Republican from Michigan), declared that the "Communists are cleverly exploiting the suicidal policy of the War Department in permitting individuals with Communist records to take control of Army publications." The Congressman charged that the editors of SALUTE copied the format of YANK, the better to befuddle the veterans. He also said that the magazine's first issue, "follows the Communist Party line to the letter."

Analyzing the articles offered in the first issue of SALUTE, Dondero said that throughout the publication there is bitter criticism of the U.S. Army, while in the article on China, Richard Watts Jr., the author, espouses the cause of the Chinese Communists and denounces Gen. Patrick J. Hurley.

Another article called "Bread and Butter Front," seeks to enlist the support of the veterans for strikes, Dondero said. Its author, DeWitt Gilpin, he identified as a writer for Yank who had been correspondent for the Daily Worker and who was discharged as a social worker in Kansas City because of his Communist activities.

Walter Bernstein, who "contributed his 'Balkan Adventure' eulogizing the Communist Marshal Tito," continued Dondero, wrote for the Daily Worker before he became an editorial writer on Yank.

The Representative urged the War Department to announce that it will take no responsibility for this publication.

Law To Grant Persons Share In Reparations

ACCORDING to existing laws, any reparations collected from the enemy become part of the United States Treasury's general funds. There are plans, however, to recommend legislation which will enable private persons and firms, who have incurred losses through enemy action, to receive part of the reparations due from Germany and Japan.

While it is not expected that the total amount of the reparations will exceed the claims which may be filed with the State Department, a certain share may be received for the loss, for example, of a vessel sunk at sea by German subs, or for vehicles requisitioned by the Japanese or Germans.

American reparations from Germany may reach as much as US$690,000,000. The United States holds some US$190,000,000 worth of frozen German assets and another US$200,000,000 to US$500,000,000 may come from the sale of seized properties or dismantled factories, ships, etc. Claims, on the other hand, are certain to amount to more than US$1,000,000,000. About US$500,000,000 would be required to cover U.S. ships sunk by German subs and aircraft and from US$200,000,000 to US$400,000,000 to cover properties requisitioned or destroyed by the Germans in France. Of the US$1,350,000,000 worth of American investments in Germany an estimated US$750,000,000 were either damaged or destroyed, but the extent of actual U.S. losses in Germany is not yet known.

Chen Kung-Po Trial Over In 6 Hours

THE Kiangsu High Court in Soochow was crowded as Chen Kung-po, China's No. 1 Traitor and former head of the puppet Nanking government, faced trial on 10 counts of treason and collaboration. Chen conducted his own defense and read a 60,000-word statement for almost two hours with great composure.

He countered the various charges of treason with the explanation that while occupying various puppet posts he had always worked for the national welfare. Thus, he stated, before he departed for Japan he had arranged for Nationalist troops to take over various areas in order to forestall the Communists.

The prosecutor read the 10 charges: 1. Sponsoring the secret treaties with Japan, including the alliance and the declaration of war against the Allies. 2. Economic collaboration. 3. Issue of puppet notes and impairing legal tender by the two-to-one exchange. 4. Persecution of Patriots. 5. Organizing slave labor. 6. Encouragement of opium trade. 7. Revision of Government text books. 8. The "rural pacification" campaign, which was nothing but systematic plundering. 9. Corruption and graft. 10. Organization of puppet troops.

The prosecution stressed that the defendant, having held responsible posts, should be held responsible for the acts of his subordinates.

Replying to the question of his possessions and property, Chen said: "I have no house on earth and no cash in the bank."

The trial began at 2.30 p.m. April 5 and ended six hours later. The verdict was to be announced April 12. Conviction under the charges presented against Chen Kung-po, who is second to Wang Chin-wei in China's hierarchy of traitors, will result in a death or life imprisonment sentence.

The whole tenor of Chen's defense amounted to the assertion that he had always acted in the interests of the National Government as opposed to the Chinese Communists. All his moves, he alleged, were designed to halt the expansion of the power of the Reds and any puppet troops he ordered into the field were specifically designed to oppose the Communists.

His defense he called a "factual" account designed to clear himself and Wang Ching-wei of the treason and collaboration charges brought against them.

60 Price Violators Fined In U.S.

SIXTY companies, including hotels, restaurants, tailoring, hardware, and apparel establishments and used-car dealers, were fined a total of US$10,000 for infringing on the price ceilings set by the Office of Price Administration. These figures cover the first week in February and are the results of rulings announced by the Manhattan Borough Price Control Board.

The largest fine imposed was US$2821, the smallest US$350. All these claims involved overcharges to retail customers and were the result of action taken by the Board.

Films To Play Role In U.S. Education

WITH the advent of the atomic age, U.S. educators believe that children will have to learn things faster and remember them longer and motion pictures are being groomed to play their role in this new era of education. The better to present things which are difficult to put into words, educators suggest an alliance between the motion picture and the textbook, from kindergarten on.

Farsighted educators foresee an individual projector in every classroom and a film library which can be used by students to borrow from for their homework. A potential market of 240,000 schools, 25,000,000 students and 34,000,000 homes is envisioned for the new industry which will spring up if these plans materialize.

Still Far On Horizon

There is a certain resistance on the part of teachers who feel that the introduction of films into the schoolroom will do away with the teacher as he is known today. Another hurdle is the lack of appropriations for visual education and the shortage of projectors. With these obstacles as yet unsurmounted, visual education is at least a generation away.

While a projector in every schoolroom may be far off, films for special courses from economics to chemistry and special textbooks serving as "cut lines" for these instructional pictures are quite feasible.

While the problem of more and better educational films has yet to be solved, six major publishers in the United States, including Henry Holt, Harper's, Macmillan, Harcourt Brace, Scott Foresman and Houghton Mifflin, have united to investigate what schools want and what distribution facilities are available for text-books.

Commission Established

The American Council of Education has set up a commission on motion pictures, comprised of professors and college presidents. Moviet makers are working on scripts for a global geography series, with titles such as Our Daily Bread and Tea, Coffee and Cocoa.

The limited number of educational films already produced includes pictures running from 10 minutes to half and hour at a cost of US$5,000 a reel.

A solution to the cost may be the sponsoring of educational films by big concerns like the General Electric Company, which already has a number of pictures dealing with electricity, entitled Magic of Fluorescence and Principles of Electricty. These films limit their advertising to subtle glimpses of the sponsor's product. The schools are eager to get them and the advertisers eager to distribute.

Chinese Tung Oil Sales In U.S. Said Difficult

THE tung oil harvest, which in China begins in November, will add a considerable quantity of this commodity to the 55,000,000 pounds already in stock prepared for shipment to the United States. Tung oil importers in the United States are of the opinion that a number of adverse factors will hamper normal tung oil trade between the two countries. They point to the inflated Chinese currency, wrecked transport in the interior, and shortage of shipping at ports. These conditions greatly increase the price of the product and it will be almost impossible to sell it in the United States under the current ceiling price of 39.5 cents per pound in drums in New York.

In the meantime, the Argentine crop for 1945 is estimated at 6,000,000 barrels, but most of it has already been sold to Europe. The new tung nut crop has already started in Argentine, but it is not expected that tung oil will feature largely in U.S.-Argentine trade in the current year.

NUCLEUS

Special flying schools were instituted during the war for Chinese young men in the United States. Cadets, upon completion of the training program, will form the nucleus of China's brand new air force, which had its beginnings in the Sino-American Composite Wing under Major-General Claire G. Chennault. One of the flying schools is located in the southwestern state of New Mexico. Top picture shows an American instructor with a group of his students at the flying field. Bottom picture shows cadets marching down the flight line.—U.S. Air Force Photos released by USIS.

48 Communists Arrested In Peiping

UNITY talks in Chungking were seriously menaced by the unwarranted arrest of 48 members of the Emancipation Daily and the New China News Agency by the municipal authorities in Peiping on the morning of April 3, Communist representatives in that city declared. General Teng Tai-yuan, military adviser to the Communist representative of the Executive Headquarters in Peiping asserted that these detentions were illegal and that they menaced the peace of China.

Forty-three of the 48 arrested at dawn by soldiers and police with fixed bayonets were still detained after five were released, General Teng declared. He called for the immediate release of the arrested men, including the editors of the paper, resumption of the news agency and the newspaper, apologies from the authorities in Peiping, prosecution of the persons responsible for the outrage and a guarantee that "there will be no repetition of such terrorism."

The Peiping authorities, according to the spokesman of the 11th War Zone, took a different view of the matter. They said that neither the agency nor the daily had been registered with the city police or with the Generalissimo's Field HQ. Their offices were sealed and their workers detained.

Peiping appears to be still operating under wartime regulations and the detained had violated these security rules by assembling and holding meetings without previously notifying the Field HQ.

Among those who were arrested were Li Peng, secretary to Gen. Teng, and therefore an employee of the Sino-American Executive HQ, Li Ken-tao, head of the Communist trade bureau, Liu Hung-ta, President of the Kalgan Chamber of Commerce and two other merchants, who were in Peiping at the request of the authorities to arrange for the shipment of grain from Kalgan to Peiping.

Strictly Modern

"This one has atomic power with built-in radar and DDT!"

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

UNO

AMERICAN press last week hailed the forthcoming settlement of the Iran-Russia dispute in the United Nations Security Council as a great moral victory.

The New York Times said that the case of Iran versus Russia now appears to be due for settlement, which represents a great moral victory for the United Nations, and stressed that the key to the settlement was provided when Ambassador Gromyko officially informed the Council that withdrawal of Russian troops from Iran will be completed in one and a half months, and that this withdrawal is not connected with any other questions pending between Moscow and Teheran.

The New York Herald-Tribune pointed out that Russia, by giving her assurance of the withdrawal of her troops, has acquiesced in the view that such issues should be settled not by force, but by negotiation. The Tribune also declared that it is especially to be noted that it is the success of the common action, and not a victory of any one over Russia.

Washington Post adopted a rather different attitude in its editorial, when columnist Barnet Nover stated that "Until all Russian troops have been withdrawn from Iran it will be too early to assume that the Security Council through its intervention has won a real victory." Nover then stressed that "....in manifesting disposition to treat the Charter as more than a collection of pious platitudes, the Council has performed the task it was designed to do. But it would be naive to assume that the Iranian problem has been finally disposed of."

Chicago Sun editorially suggested that following the evacuation of Russian troops from Iran, the UNO Economic and Social Council could assign a commission to Iran to advise on the country's internal development. The commission's objective must be freedom for posterity and advancement for the people, not only in Azerbaidjan, where the peasants have received land during the Soviet occupation, but in Iran at large. "Britain's domination of Iranian oil must be ended and Russia assured a fair access to the oil."

• • •

FAR EAST

The New York Times in an editorial entitled "China's Rival Armies," stated that despite reason to believe that the Russians have moderated the harsh economic demands originally made in Chungking, the situation still is complicated by the old fact that China has two armies. The idea that there can be real progress toward national unity in China while this condition prevails is sheer fiction. Six weeks ago both factions agreed to create a "single unified army of 60 divisions within 18 months; this objective, however, is still a distant goal."

The Birmingham Age-Herald saw an "excellent pattern of international behavior" in the scheduled withdrawal of all but a skeleton American Army force from China. The Herald then pointed to the desirability of such behavior to the course in some other countries, "....such as Iran, where the Teheran government has requested the withdrawal of Russian troops, and in Egypt, where the Cairo government has asked the British to pull out their forces."

The New York Herald-Tribune in an editorial on Japan warned against attempts of Japanese businessmen and politicians to obtain permission to export and the efforts of Japanese conservatives and reactionaries to maintain Japan's feudal economy in the farming regions. The Tribune said that if Japan is permitted to export on any considerable scale while China is prostrate, the Japanese will soon regain economic dominance in Asia, which might be followed once again by military domination.

• • •

CONGRESS

With Congress debating whether to extend the Military Selective Service Act, which expires in mid-May, the New York Times appraised the situation saying that few people in the United States like the idea of a large army or of conscription. "The duty of policing large areas of the earth is not one to appeal to Americans, least of all to the men who have to do the policing. Yet most of us see clearly the need to remain strong militarily in today's world.... There is no need for further delay in making the decision. We are causing doubt in other countries as to our intentions. That is something we cannot afford to let happen in this crisis in the world's history."

• • •

FOOD

The New York Sun said editorially that the hardest problem faced by UNRRA in relieving the wartorn continents of Europe and Asia of destitution is not in every case the shortage of supplies, but distribution of the supplies available. There are serious shortages in fats, meat and grains, but instances have been disclosed of failure to relay surplus crops to overseas needs. The Sun also said that at Atlantic City, delegates to the organization's conferences have agreed that the United States and the Soviet Union should provide major supplies for the hungry.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

Russia last week established diplomatic relations with Switzerland following a 22-year lapse, according to an announcement of the Swiss Political Department. This tie followed an exchange of notes between the two countries through their representatives in Belgrade.

* * *

The United Nations Military Staff committee decided that the organization would have an international force of 2,000,000 men at its disposal for the maintenance of world peace.

* * *

Dairen, Kirin and Changchun have been quarantined by the Soviet authorities following outbreaks of bubonic plague in Mukden and Szepingkai.

* * *

The United States Senate presented a bill to President Truman last week calling for the granting of the permanent rank of five-star general to MacArthur, Eisenhower, Arnold and Marshall.

* * *

The first large body of New Zealand troops sent to Japan last week landed in Kure from the troopship s.s. Strathmore.

* * *

The Government Pei Yang University will be reopened on Septembere 1, 1946, according to an announcement at the University Alumni meeting held this week.

* * *

Four investigation parties, consisting of three engineers and two American construction experts, left last week for North China to effect the quick repair of war dislocated railways, highways and harbor facilities.

* * *

Shanghailanders will go to the polls to elect 180 City Councillors on April 28 when the general municipal election gets underway here.

* * *

Following the announcement of the non-recognition of the Franco regime by the Chinese Government, the Chungking office of the Spanish Consulate is to be sealed this week.

* * *

The theft of more than CNC$30,000,000 from the strong rooms of the Bank of China in Kiukiang was reported this week.

* * *

Censorship for obscene and libelous literature, the so-called yellow sheets, will be enforced here by the Police Bureau. This measure will affect about 30 tabloids and weeklies.

* * *

A total of 6030 opium addicts had registered with the Municipal Police Bureau by March 31, the expiration date for such registrations. The largest number, 960, registereed with the Avenue Joffre Branch.

* * *

Shanghai's rickshas were conspicuous by their absence from the local streets for a day last week, when 3000 pullers launched a strike as a protest against hire rates increased from $1500 to $2500 per day.

* * *

A conference held in Kaifeng last week between representatives of various hsien and districts of Honan revealed that more than 70,000 people will starve to death this spring in Mengtsin Hsien, in Western Honan, if government relief is not speedily forthcoming.

The Shanghai Evening Post reported last week that more than 1000 political prisoners in Chungking, Chengtu, Foochow, Kweiyang, Wuchang, Kunming, Canton, Kweilin, Lanchow, Tihwa and Sian have been released on bail upon instructions of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

* * *

At a meeting in Changchun last week between Gen. Tung Yen-ping, head of the Chinese military mission to the Northeast, and Gen. Malinovsky's Chief of Staff, the Soviet officer announced the schedule of the Soviet withdrawal from the Northeast, according to which all Soviet troops are to be withdrawn by April 30.

* * *

The House of Representatives last week passed a bill authorizing the establishment of a United States Naval Advisory Group to China, which is being planned at the invitation of the Chinese National Government to assist in the development of the Chinese Navy. The bill is under consideration by the Senate.

* * *

The Public Utilities Bureau has purchased 50 new Ford trucks which will be placed on various bus lines operated by the Bureau as soon as they have been converted into busses.

* * *

Chinese industrial and commercial leaders here opened an "Honor the Teacher" movement last week with the goal of raising CNC$2,000,000,000 to aid local teachers, who are inadequately paid. Eleven local banks have been designated to receive donations.

* * *

The Shanghai Provisional Council passed a resolution last week urging the Central Government to increase the number of labor delegates to the National Assembly, scheduled to open at Nanking on May 5. The proposal was submitted by the chairman of the Shanghai General Labor Union, Chow Hsueh-hsiang.

MacArthur Says FE Council Advisory

IN his opening address before the Four Power Council in Japan last week, General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in the Pacific, called for a universal renunciation of war on the pattern of the new Japanese constitution which was formulated by the Shidehara Cabinet and approved by him.

The general also stressed the advisory status of the four-power council and said that he intended to pursue his established policy of avoiding oppressive or arbitrary action and to infuse "into the hearts and mind of the Japanese people the principle of liberty and right heretofore unknown to them."

He said that if the Allies only left Japan prostrate the task would be poorly done. It is essential, MacArthur said, that the Japanese people "rededicate themselves to higher principles, ideals and purposes .... that they firmly may meet the challenge to be of future utility in the service of mankind."

The first of the bi-monthly sessions of the council aroused little attention among the Japanese and officials declined to comment pending the clarification of the council's policies. All formal sessions will be open to the public and the press.

An American weekly now can be bought on Paris news-stands the same day it appears in New York, and it is expected that American daily newspapers will soon be on sale a few hours later than the London dailies, which reach Paris shortly after noon.

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Who's Who in China

GENERAL HSU YUNG-CHANG, government official; born at Kwohsien, Shansi, October 1888; graduate of the fourth class of the Military College at Peking, December 1916; regimental com-

General Hsu Yung-Chang

（徐永昌字次辰）

mander under General Sun Yu-hsin, March 1921; commander of the First Mixed Brigade of the National Third Army, November 1924; commander of the First Division of the National Third Army and concurrently Garrison Commander of western Shensi, July 1925; promoted Commander of the 3rd Army, May 1926; participated in the Nankow Battle during the war between the Kuominchun under General Feng Yu-hsiang and the Fengtien Army under the late General Chang Tso-lin; during the Northern Punitive Expedition, was appointed commander-in-chief of the 12th and concurrently field commander of the Eastern Route Army of the Northern Revolutionary Forces, October 1927; chairman of Suiyuan Provincial Government, August 1928; chairman of Hopeh Provincial Government, July 1929; Commander of the Shansi-Suiyuan Garrison Headquarters, September 1930; member of the National Government Council, June 1931; Chairman of Shansi Provincial Government, August 1931; Director of the Main Office of the National Military Council, March 1937; Director of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Paoting, August 1937; Minister of the 1st Ministry of the National Military Council, October 1937; Director of the Board of Military Operations, National Military Council, since February 1938; address: Board of Military Operations, National Military Council, Chungking, Szechuen.

GENERAL CHANG FA-KWEI, who had ordered all windows sealed with bricks along two Canton streets in the vicinity where the Generalissimo was expected to stay during his visit, apologized to the residents who had protested this measure and ordered all bricks removed and damages paid.

• • •

CHU HSU-PEI, veteran journalist and well-known editorial commentator in China for 20 years, has been appointed to head the Shanghai Press Bureau Office with the Shanghai Municipal Government.

• • •

YUAN TZE-CHIEN has been appointed Chinese Consul-General in Hanoi.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK is expected to go to Nanking for the opening of the National Assembly on May 5, and will remain in that city until its closing session.

• • •

JAMES F. BYRNES, United States Secretary of State, welcoming the delegates to the UNO Security Council, declared that Nations should not take the law into their own hands, but must continue to work together for peace as they have fought in the war.

• • •

REPRESENTATIVE HUGH DELACY suggested last week that representatives of China, the United States and the Soviet Union meet to map out a program for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Chinese soil.

• • •

DR. QUO TAI-CHI, UNO Secretary Council Chairman for the current session, opening the meeting, said: "The road (to peace) is not an easy one as complicated and difficult problems will have to be dealt with."

• • •

NORMAN CHANDLER, Vice-President of the Associated Press, wrote in Los Angeles that there would be peace "of a sort in the Orient for at least 25 years."

• • •

LOH CHUNG-YUNG, ex-time director of the puppet Chung Snan Yih Pao in Canton, was sentenced to death and Fourth Branch of the Kwangtung High Court.

• • •

JUDGE WANG CHUNG-HUI, secretary general of the National Supreme Defense Council of China, was elected president of the new United Nations League of Lawyers.

• • •

LEE HING-SING, 80 year-old Chinese merchant, head of the Lee Family Association in the United States, died Last Week and was buried in San Francisco.

• • •

KOO YEE-CHUN, former assistant minister of finance and one of China's leading bankers has been designated Chinese executive director for the World Bank.

• • •

DR. MARCEL PETIOT, the "Bluebird" of Paris, was convicted of murdering 24 persons in his villa and sentenced to death by a French jury, which deliberated less than 90 minutes.

LT.-GEN. MASAHARU HOMMA, Japanese general, convicted for ordering the Bataan Death March and for condoning other atrocities, was executed by an American Army firing squad last week.

• • •

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, accompanied by his son Chiang Ching-kuo, arrived in Kweiyang. This is the Generalissimo's first trip to that city in three years.

• • •

GENERAL HSIUNG SHIH-HUI, Director of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in the Northeast, arrived with his party by plane in Mukden from Chinchow. This is General Hsiung's first visit to Mukden as Director of the Headquarters.

• • •

MAURICE VOTAW, who lived in Chungking's press hostel throughout the war and whose quarters were bombed many times, moved out of the hostel this week. He was previously head of the school of Journalism at St. John's University in Shanghai. During the war he was employed as a specialist by the Chinese Information Ministry.

• • •

SHIH HSING-CHUAN, puppet mayor of Hankow, was sentenced to death by the Hupeh Provincial Supreme Court which found him guilty of collaboration and treason.

• • •

KOO YEE-CHUN, former vice minister of Finance in China, has been appointed by the Chinese Government to be its executive director for the International Monetary Fund.

• • •

SHEN LAI-CHING, an official of the Continental Bank in Shanghai, has been appointed by the Chinese Government to be its executive director for the World Bank.

• • •

EX-EMPEROR BAO DAI of Annam, is reported to be visiting Chungking under the name of Vinh Thuy. It is said that he has requested an interview with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and will return to Indo-China soon.

• • •

LIEUT. GEN. MIKAO UEMURA, former Commander of the Fourth Kwantung (Japanese) Army, committed suicide in a prisoner of war camp on March 23, according to a Pravda report from the Far East. He left a suicide note which said that he felt responsible for Japan's defeat.

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One-Way Trade Continues Locally; Exchange Rates Remain Stable

TO all appearance, financial conditions in China in general and Shanghai in particular have not undergone much change for the last two weeks. The exchange rate, as quoted by the Central Bank, has remained stable, imports have continued to flow into China, consisting as they do of UNRRA goods and ordinary merchandise ordered by commercial firms in Shanghai.

Shanghai's export trade, however, has not made such a good showing, and the dangers resulting from a one-way commercial traffic have been realized by an increasing number of people.

Sources Of Gold Small

There is no gainsaying the fact that China cannot continue for an indefinite period to import goods without paying for them with commodities. For the time being, admittedly, funds abroad, remittances from Chinese emigrants, and a very small amount of foreign exchange resulting from Chinese exports are financing the imports.

There have been rumors of impending loan arrangements, but so far nothing has resulted with the exception of a few small loans for special purposes which cannot be considered sufficient to yield enough American dollars for China's imports.

Communications Poor

Why is it so difficult at the present time to export goods from China? A variety of causes cooperate to obstruct expansion of China's export trade. One of these untoward circumstances might be seen in the fact that China's net of communications has badly suffered during the years of the devastating Pacific war.

Another unfavorable factor can be seen in the high cost of labor as compared with the cost elsewhere. However, here one touches upon highly controversial topics which are likely to bring emotional outbursts from labor and management alike. The questions are the more complicated because the problem of the present rate of exchange is involved in all these controversies.

From the standpoint of management it is claimed that wages, calculated in United States dollars, are much higher than before. Thus it appears that U.S. dollar wages in Shanghai have risen by about 300 percent. Compared with rates in the United States, local wages have increased, therefore, much more than in the United States whereas the efficiency of local labor has not increased.

Local labor, on the other hand, may claim that increases in local wages, as expressed in U.S. dollars, were not accompanied by increases in real wages, as expressed in terms of, let us say, rice. Well, say the industrialists, this may be so, but we only care about prices obtaining on the world market, and at the present cost of labor we simply cannot sell.

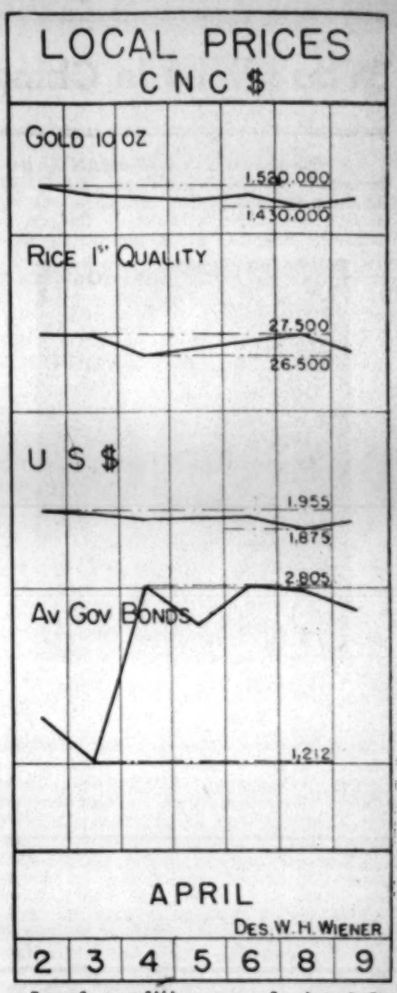
The latter argument is true to such an extent that various local merchants have started importing goods from other countries, goods, it should be noted, which before were produced here in China. Obviously, the commercial world is out of joint and the present local merchant Hamlets are indeed in a sorry plight to set it right.

Why then not look for a solution in the field of foreign exchange problems?

Leadership Needed

But here again, one meets with stern opposition of a good many people. The exchange rate, these sages say, has been set in order to facilitate imports. Once imports have come to China in sufficient quantities, they will lower the price level to such an extent that exports will become possible again. Which reminds us of the famous German Baron who could extricate himself from a mire by simply pulling at his boots.

However, nobody will deny that China at the present juncture is facing very difficult financial problems which call for intelligent and competent leadership.



Local conditions as depicted by the charts appear to be stable as regards foreign exchange, gold bars and rice prices. The steep upward trend of Government Bonds might indicate the great magnitude of surplus funds in Shanghai which are on the lookout for profitable investment possibilities. Since the former hunting grounds of Shanghai's speculators have disappeared, following the fixing of the exchange rate and the stable trend of many commodities, local and foreign securities have come into prominence again.

Burning It at Both Ends

30,000,000 Face Starvation In China

AN estimated 30,000,000 Chinese are faced with death through starvation unless urgent measures are taken to save them. Nineteen provinces are affected with Hunan, formerly known as the "Rice Bowl of China", heading the list. The aftereffects of the war coupled with drought, floods and locusts have brought about this disastrous state of food affairs.

Unless the food deficit throughout the world changes overnight, which can only be brought about by a miracle, it is feared that some 4,000,000 will not survive the present famine in spite of the measures now being taken. Crippled transportation hampers the flow of supplies shipped by UNRRA and CNRRA.

Additional reasons for the present food shortage are the destruction of fisheries on the coast, mass migration of refugees, shortage of farmers, farm implements and cattle, destroyed irrigation systems, the current food requirements of the Chinese armies and the general conditions of the country's economy.

An estimated 7,000,000 of the 27,000,000 people in Hunan are already starving. Several million are reduced to eating grass, roots, tree bark and clay. Similar conditions exist in certain parts of Hupeh and Honan provinces.

More than 255,000 long tons of food supplies have been received by UNRRA and turned over to CNRRA for distribution throughout the provinces affected by famine. On account of the world-wide rice shortage only 11,260 tons of rice have been so far received. UNRRA requested 370,000 tons of rice for China for the first half of 1946, but the Combined Food Board has allocated less than 100,000 for that period. Almost half of the supplies received here have already been distributed locally or shipped inland.

U.S. Exports, Imports For 1945 Reported

AMERICAN goods and services supplied to foreign countries during 1945 totaled US$12,900,000,000, while imports and return services to the United States by foreign countries amounted to US$8,700,000,000. These figures include both goods and services paid for in cash and those contributed without actual payment or financed by loans and credits.

Services and goods supplied by the United States to foreign countries during the first half of 1945 totaled US$7,500,000,000, and more than 60 per cent of this amount was Lend-Lease aid or other contributions in kind or cash.

Since V-E Day and V-J Day important changes have occurred in the balance of payment. Thus, the volume of goods and services supplied by the U.S. to foreign countries declined sharply. Even sharper was the decline registered by the "offsets" to receipts for goods and services resulting from Lend-Lease and other circumstances not requiring payment.

Lend-Lease as a factor in financing U.S. exports began to be supplanted by loans and credits. The rate of accumulation of gold and dollar balances by foreign countries declined and preliminary data indicate that during the final quarter of 1945 the net accumulation was about US$100,000,000 as against more than US$700,000,000 in the first quarter.

An absolute reduction of dollar holdings by foreign countries is expected as soon as urgently needed goods become available from the United States. But with the operation of the Export-Import Bank, the outflow of long-term capital is expected to increase, aided by the resumption of private investment.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The enemy and puppet assets taken over by the Alien Property Administration and representing a total of CN$620,000,000,000, will be embodied in the national budget this year to offset the 1946 expenditures by 25%. The total value of assets taken over so far is estimated at CN$1,000,000,000,000.

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Commodity prices in Peiping are showing a definite downward trend since the closure of the gold market for the reopening of which various merchants are petitioning the Government.

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The Japanese government was authorised last week by SCAP to release 77,350 of wool to manufacturers for the production of civilian goods.

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The China Textile Construction Company will export large quantities of textile goods to foreign countries to replace Japanese pre-war exports. South Sea Island and Indian trade circles approached the Shanghai Office of the Executive Yuan to negotiate a part of these exports.

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The Min Sen Industrial Company has purchased 18 ships for inland navigation along the Yangtze River from a Canadian shipyard. The Chinese authorities have approved the purchase of these vessels.

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Congested local godowns are now being systematically cleared by the authorities concerned. Enemy stores and American Army supplies are being removed to clear the way for incoming shipments.

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A sale by tender of 25 taken-over enemy and puppet owned factories has been announced by the Special Commissioner's Office for the Northeastern Areas, under the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

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Some 10,000 prefabricated houses have been ordered in the United States and Canada and about 2000 will be brought to Shanghai to relieve the housing shortage.

All the commodity taxes levied by the Commodity Tax Bureau in Shanghai are divided into three main groups, the first of which represents the largest item of revenues or general tax, which includes cigarettes, cotton yarn, foreign wines, matches, sugar and cured tobaccos.

• • •

Some 300,000 sheets of silkworm eggs, transported here from Japan by the China Silk Company, have been distributed among various silkworm raising districts in Chekiang, Anhwei, Shantung and Kwangtung at CN$2999 per sheet. Along with eggs, the organization also received 2,000,000 mulberry saplings from Japan.

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The U.S. Department of Commerce has received authority to prevent the trans-shipment of goods urgently needed for the rehabilitation of the Philippines to foreign countries, such as China.

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The SCAP headquarters has ordered the Japanese government to ship 44 mining locomotives to China. All are five-ton models and will be shipped to Chinwangtao for use by the Kailan Mining Administration.

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United States lines are putting into operation a regular freight service to Europe, Australia and the Far East, the first since 1939, which will offer weekly sailings.

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Production of paints, varnishes and lacquers is badly hampered by shortage of drying oils and other raw materials in the United States, only small shipments of which have been received. While Canadian linseed may also be available, substantial quantities are not expected for some time.

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The Public Utilities Bureau has purchased 50 new Ford trucks which will be converted to busses to alleviate the transport shortage in this city. At present only three lines are being run by the Bureau.

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Under the provisions of the Civil Aviation Bill, two new airways corporations, known as the British European Airways Corporation and the British South American Airways Corporation, will be formed.

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The Changi airfield, built by many thousands of British and Australian POW's under the Japanese occupation in Singapore, was officially opened this week. The airfield is situated about 14 miles from the city and is said to be the largest airdrome in the Far East.

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Almost CNC$5,000,000,000 worth of enemy and puppet property has been taken over in the recovered areas to date, and includes properties taken over in Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin.

• • •

The Central Broadcasting Administration will be reorganized into the China Broadcasting Company with an authorized capital of CNC$20,000,000,000 in 200,000 shares of CNC$100,000 each. Out of the total capital CNC$13,000,000,000 has been fully subscribed, while the remaining CNC$7,000,000,000 will be paid up by the Government Treasury.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Anti-Stalin

ONE WHO SURVIVED by Alexander Barmine. Price US$3.75. Reviewed by I. D. W. Talmadge in Book of the Month Club News.

All other books on Russia will taste like ersatz coffee after reading Alexander Barmine's poignant life story. Genuine, sincere, and honest, it is written from the heart as only one who had suffered for an ideal and seen it betrayed could write. One Who Survived is a great human document. As personal history, as a factual record of a bitter hoax, the book is everlastingly significant. Mr. Barmine is no White Russian emigre. He is a product of the Revolution. He was raised under it, fought and shed his blood for it. He had served his country loyally as a soldier, industrialist, diplomat. But something was happening which he did not understand at first. Then slowly it dawned on him.

"The socialist dream was ending in firing squads". A ruthless dictatorship had saddled itself on the people, devouring the idealistic, the incorruptible. Barmine met the test courageously. He broke with the totalitarian tyranny. A Moscow tribunal judged him in absentia, sentenced him to death. G.P.U. agents abroad tried to abduct him. But he escaped and survived. Others were less fortunate....Some "liberals" will object to the book. Even if it's true, they'll say, why bring it up now? Didn't Stalin win the war for us? And that is precisely the point that Alexander Barmine stresses. To put the heroic victory of the Russian people to the credit of Stalin's regime, he warns us, is not only endangering the future of world democracy, but is tantamount to stabbing the Russian people itself in the back.

Topical

THE STORY OF WOODROW WILSON *by Ruth Cranston. Simon and Schuster, New York. US$3.50, 478 pp. Reviewed by Gerald W. Johnson in the New York Herald Tribune.*

MRS. CRANSTON is decidedly sniffish about Colonel House and very very tender toward Messrs. Wilson, Tumulty and Grayson. Her history, too, is subject to slight dizzy spells, as when she assumes that all men agree that the war of 1914-'18 was based wholly on a collision of economic interests, when she omits all reference to Wilson's maladroit appeal to the Italian people over Orlando's head, and when she says that l'Eminence grise was a term "first bestowed upon Cardinal Richelieu." She was for years a worker for the League of Nations and her attitude is that of an enthusiast convinced that the League's admittedly praiseworthy work in squashing pimps and dope peddlers entitles it to respect in spite of its colossal failure to preserve the peace of the world.

But with due respect allowed for these points, the reader will find her book a lucid if somewhat impassioned presentation of the Wilsonian epoch within reasonable compass. Baker's life of Wilson remains the best, of course, but it takes a pretty resolute student to wade through eleven volumes. Most of the good one-volume works relate to some single phase of the man's career; but here is the story from beginning to end.

Furthermore, while it is a friendly biography, it is not wholly uncritical. While Wilson's less attractive traits are not emphasized, they are at least mentioned, usually without any fatuous attempt to explain them away. He was, in truth, a pretty knobby character, and Mrs. Cranston is wise enough not to try to plane him down to the smoothness of a billiard ball. It isn't necessary. He was big enough to carry his knobs and remain tremendously impressive.

Her explanation of the opposition to Wilson is debatable, but the word is used in its exact, literal sense. It is debatable. No student of the period can say flatly that it is wrong. She points out that it was partially partisan, but inclines to the opinion that it was more largely personal. Every one admits that it was both, but who can determine to what extent such men as Lodge and Theodore Roosevelt were moved by a sincere conviction that the salvation of the Republic depended upon the success of the Republican party in 1920? Without doubt that was the motive by which William H. Taft was finally swung away from his first stout championship of the League.

In any event, it is the only motive that has much significance for this generation. No sort of public opinion can prevent one man from hating another, but it is conceivable that we might build up an opinion that would make the injection of partisan quarrels into foreign affairs a mortal political sin. Hence what Mrs. Cranston has to say about the way in which partisans worked themselves into a frenzy in 1919 and 1920 is well worth studying at the moment when the approach of another political campaign will present a renewed temptation to employ our foreign relations as campaign thunder.

Mrs. Cranston had access to many private papers of Woodrow Wilson which no other biographer has been able to consult, and this has enabled her to throw some illuminating sidelights on a complex character, although there is nothing in the book that alters the picture materially. She, does, however employ one device that is extremely effective in printing in parallel columns the Lodge reservations and opposite them the paragraphs of the League Covenant affected. Judge for yourself, she says, whether these reservations would have cut the heart out of the League. Even the most ardent reservationist will have to admit that the reservations would have had considerable effect in modifying the Covenant, while every Wilsonite will regard them as destructive.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about this book, however, is its mere appearance. It is now more than twenty-one years since they buried Woodrow Wilson, yet writing people are more fascinated by him today than ever. His somber prophecies have come true with such appalling precision that he haunts us. Like the Prince of Denmark, we have shifted our position rapidly and frequently, yet wherever we go that sepulchral voice comes rumbling up from the depths. There is really nothing to do but pause and hear what he has to say. Mrs. Cranston has made it easy for the average man to do that. Her book is of manageable size, yet it contains the essence of Wilsonism. It deserves wide reading.

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1.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI A ↑	10.45	12.10	13.30	18.40	20.25	16.30	19.35	6.30
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2.41	8.42		10.12	12.16	17.10	19.56	22.38	D 崑山 QUINSAN A	8.37	10.10	11.30	16.54		15.15	18.08	5.11
3.41	9.47	10.01	10.56	13.00	18.37	20.52	23.38	A 吳縣 WUHSIEN D	7.29	9.00	10.05	15.50	19.57	14.30	17.23	4.20
4.13	9.56	10.10	11.06	13.15	18.46	21.00	23.50	D 吳縣 WUHSIEN A	7.17	8.54	9.44	15.39	19.50	14.21	17.14	4.11
5.23	11.07	11.01	11.57	14.25	20.02	22.00	0.48	A 無錫 WUSIH D	6.00	7.41	8.30	14.28	18.57	13.31	16.19	3.14
5.43	11.13	11.09	12.05	14.35	20.11		1.00	D 無錫 WUSIH A		7.35	8.19	14.17	18.48	13.23	16.12	3.05
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WUCHIN 武進	167	1,530.00	1,890.00	1,020.00	1,200.00	510.00	600.00
TANYANG 丹陽	212	1,980.00	2,520.00	1,320.00	1,590.00	660.00	795.00
CHINKIANG 鎮江	242	2,250.00	2,790.00	1,500.00	1,770.00	750.00	885.00
NANKING 南京	311	2,880.00	3,600.00	1,920.00	2,280.00	960.00	1,140.00

滬杭線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.	32	12	62
Express	2,3,4 Class	2,3 Class	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Class	Express	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A ↑	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	A 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	13.25	19.15	22.16
7.25	8.19	15.40	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST A	13.20	19.05	22.11
8.14	8.24	16.45	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	12.12	18.16	21.07
8.19	8.30	16.50	D 松江 SUNGKIANG A	12.07	18.11	21.02
9.30	11.04	18.28	A 嘉興 KASHING D	10.38	17.00	19.35
9.42	11.13	18.40	D 嘉興 KASHING A	10.26	16.48	19.25
10.16	11.52	19.19	A 峽石 HASHA D	9.38	16.14	18.42
10.18	11.54	19.21	D 峽石 HASHA A	9.36	16.12	18.40
10.53	12.39	20.07	A 長安 CHANGAN D	8.51	15.37	17.51
10.58	12.44	20.14	D 長安 CHANGAN A	8.46	15.32	17.46
12.00	14.00	21.30	↓A 杭州 HANGCHOW D	7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI 上海							
SUNGKIANG 松江	45	450.00	632.00	300.00	290.00	150.00	495.00
KASHING 嘉興	99	900.00	1,080.00	600.00	690.00	300.00	345.00
HASHA 峽石	125	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	960.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGAN 長安	151	1,440.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,140.00	480.00	570.00
HANGCHOW 杭州	190	1,710.00	2,070.00	1,140.00	1,320.00	570.00	660.00

華中鐵路管理委員會

CENTRAL CHINA RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

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